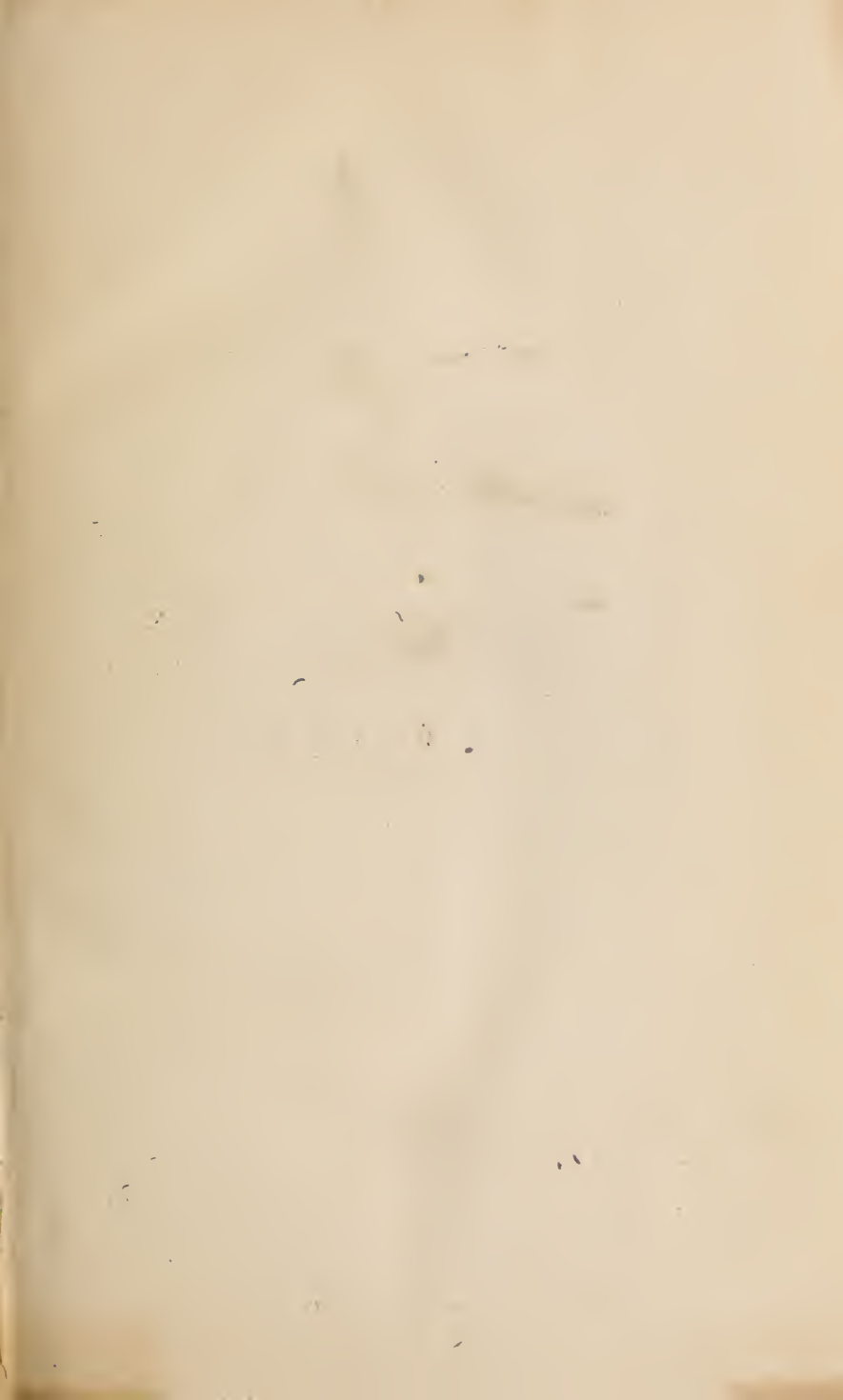


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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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[No. 4.]

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT WARNER.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A retrospect of the events in our history during the twelvemonth that has elapsed since I last met you, furnishes abundant matter for sincere and humble thanksgiving to the Great Ruler of nations, who has so kindly watched over us and so mercifully directed our affairs.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Nothing has occurred to interrupt the harmony and friendship subsisting between us and foreign nations; on the contrary, our foreign relations have been gratifyingly extended.

An interesting correspondence between the Department of State and M. Drouyn de L'Huys, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, gives assurance of the re-establishment of the amicable international relations, which, prior to the year 1858, so happily subsisted between this Republic and the Emperor of the French, and which were unfortunately interrupted by the matter of the "*Regina Coeli*."

Nothing of importance has been heard from H. B. Majesty's Government on the subject of our North-West boundary since I last communicated with you.

In the month of March last, I had the gratification to receive Beverly Page Yates, Esq., as Consul-General of the Republic of Hayti.

The ratifications of the Treaty between Liberia and Hayti, and that between Liberia and Denmark have been duly exchanged.

A treaty between Liberia and his Majesty the King of Portugal has been recently negotiated. It will be submitted for the consideration of the Senate. I should not fail to inform you that the most remarkable and pleasing feature of this treaty is the article

assimilating the Slave trade to Piracy. This formal and emphatic protest against the horrible traffic by the government of Portugal is full of encouragement. It is an indication that we are approaching towards the suppression of a trade of unparalleled atrocities, which has left an almost irrecoverable blight upon many a fair portion of this land, and consigned millions of human beings to a watery grave or to brutalities to which such a grave is far preferable.

THE UNITED STATES.—It affords me inexpressible pleasure to refer to the cessation of the unhappy contest in the United States; and especially as it has terminated in the permanent extinction, I trust, of human bondage throughout that great country.

An unbounded prosperity doubtless lies before that nation. But in the month of July, in the midst of our rejoicings at the triumphs of the banner of freedom, a feeling of unutterable horror and indignation was sent throughout this land, pervading every household, and saddening every heart, by the intelligence that the President of the United States, the illustrious Abraham Lincoln, had fallen by the hand of an assassin. Liberia, perhaps more than any other independent community, and for peculiar reasons, felt the shock of the melancholy death, and bewailed the loss of Abraham Lincoln. How prophetic was the remark which nearly two years since he is said to have uttered, that, "When this war is done, I shall be done too!"

EMIGRATION FROM BARBADOS.—On the 10th of May last, we had an accession of three hundred and forty-six immigrants by the brig "Cora" from the Island of Barbados.

They were sent out under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, but owing to the people being from a country not included in the constitutional provisions of the Society, but more particularly on account of the high prices of provisions, the usual six months supplies were not furnished them.

This threw them, after being two months in the country, upon the support of the Government, until such time as they should be able to support themselves. For this emergency the Government treasury was both unprovided and unprepared, and it became therefore, a subject of serious consideration and much embarrassment. To relieve the people, however, everything was done that the state of the finances would permit.

Just here I take great pleasure in stating, in justice to the citizens generally, and to the Ladies Benevolent and Union Sisters of Charity Societies in particular, that from these respective sources, the newly arrived and necessitous immigrants received very considerable assistance and unremitting attention during their illness. Much gratitude is also due, and I most cheerfully record the expression of the same, to the American Colonization Society, for its very liberal donation of ten thousand dollars expended in trans-

porting the West Indians to these shores and supporting them here two months.

Those of the immigrants who removed from Monrovia, are located, some at Carysburg, and others on the road leading thither. Some of them have not done so well. Some have died, mostly from disappointment after the first emotions of joy. These appear to have been carried away by romantic notions of the country to which they were coming. They entirely overlooked, or did not sufficiently appreciate, the costs and sacrifices of leaving scenes and associations with which, from their birth, they had been connected. They did not take into account the ocean to be crossed, the difficulties of a new country—an acclimation more or less severe to be passed through. They saw nothing but the "land of promise," and the gift of twenty-five acres of land—when unexpected trials came upon them, therefore, they sank under their weight. I am happy to say, however, that the great majority of the immigrants are doing well and promise to be a valuable acquisition to our little commonwealth.

IMMIGRATION.—On the subject of immigration we cannot but feel a deep interest. Our population is still exceedingly scanty. Our need of population is immediate and urgent. Our immense resources cannot be developed—the fruits of the earth, spontaneously produced, cannot be gathered—the fat of the land cannot be made available, simply for the want of minds and hands to engage in the necessary operations. Surely with the vast latent capabilities of this country, we have the ability to become a power, by no means to be despised in the agricultural and commercial world.

We have again and again invited our brethren in the United States to come over and help us fill up the vast solitudes, which for centuries have remained uninhabited; while they, in exile in the western hemisphere, are jostled and elbowed and trampled upon by an oppressive race. But my hopes are as strong as ever, and my confidence remains unshaken in the destiny of Liberia. She is yet to be the asylum for the oppressed American negro and a beacon for the guidance of the benighted tribes of this continent. I may not be able to predict the methods by which Africa's exiled sons are to be restored to her bosom; but I feel certain that such an occurrence will in some way or other take place.

It is the most likely solution of the vexed negro question in the United States; and the only one that has yet suggested itself to the most distinguished statesmen and philanthropists of that country. And it is gratifying to notice that this view of probable events is beginning to be entertained by some of the leading black men also. Things are evidently tending to that condition when the most indifferent of our oppressed brethren in the United States will be compelled to give the question of emigration a serious, studious, and systematic consideration—a question upon which their physical and political well being greatly depends.

RESOURCES OF AFRICA.—Africa is to be opened. The eyes of the enterprising in Europe are intent upon the discovery of the secrets of science and of wealth, hidden in the unexplored regions of this continent. The necessities of commerce and the desire of mankind will compel this land to contribute to the comfort and luxury of other quarters of the globe. We in Liberia have been permitted to make a very promising opening; and applications are being made to us by capitalists in foreign lands, or their agents, to be allowed to take part with us in the work of subjugating this continent.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FOREIGN AID.—While the country should guard strictly against the insinuations of undue foreign influence, yet no unnecessary obstruction, by legal enactments, should be put in the way of foreign enterprise. Our Legislative enactments should be such as not to repel the friendly approaches of foreigners towards us, but such, on the contrary, as to invite their friendship, their genius and their enterprise. They should be as liberal and accommodating to commerce and the social intercourse of foreigners with ourselves as our peculiar institutions will allow. I would, therefore, earnestly recommend that you carefully consider any plan that may be laid before you, that has reference to the opening up of Africa to civilization and Christianity; and that will not interfere with our solemn compact respecting lands with the American Colonization Society, or that will not in any way compromise our independence.

PORT OF ENTRY LAW.—In order that foreign traders having establishments along the Coast before, and up to the time the Port of Entry law went into operation, should sustain no loss of what goods they had failed to remove from said establishments, during the two years they were allowed to do so, I have, from time to time, as they requested it, given them permission to visit the Coast to recover what property they claimed to have at the various points; and, in instances where the native Chiefs have interfered, preventing the removal of the effects of foreigners from their respective towns, they have been induced by Commissioners from the Government to withdraw their aggressive interpositions. I was under the painful necessity last year, of informing you that, for the most part, much of the obstinacy and disloyal conduct manifested by the natives—the hostile attitude they had assumed towards the Government since the enactment of the Port of Entry law, was caused by mischievous interference on the part of foreigners with the native Chiefs.

HOSTILE ATTITUDE OF PRINCE BOYER.—The most obstinate and unyielding of the chiefs was Prince Boyer of Trade-Town. To him Commissioners were sent during your last session. At the request of Government, the Commissioners were kindly conveyed to Trade-Town, on board of His Swedish Majesty's Corvette, "Geffe," Commander Alexis Petterson. This worthy and accomplished officer, treated with marked respect and kindness the Commissioners, and afforded them every facility for speedily and effectually prosecuting their mission. Boyer, however, persisted in his obstinacy.

From that time, he has been pertinaciously threatening hostilities, unless the Port of Entry law be repealed; and he has been, during the whole year, steadily, though unsuccessfully, endeavoring to secure the co-operation of neighboring tribes against the Government. His threats of hostilities being made more particularly against the County of Grand Bassa—being the settlement nearest to Trade Town and presenting points favorable to an attack—I was under the necessity, in the early part of last month, of sending to that County munitions of war and a Commissioner to ascertain definitely the state of its defences, and, if the emergency required it, to have them strengthened and others made.

To defray the expenses and to carry out the object of the Commission, I authorized the expenditure of such an amount of public money as in the judgment of the Commissioner and of the Superintendent of the County, should be deemed advisable—proceedings which I hope you will approve.

He, however, a few weeks ago, delivered all the goods which he held in his possession belonging to European houses, and sent Commissioners to assure the Government that his intentions are pacific.

GOOD CONDUCT OF CERTAIN NATIVE CHIEFS.—I am happy to be able to add, that all the native Chiefs, at the trading points, not Ports of Entry, have delivered to foreigners their goods, thus ridding the Government of the unpleasant necessity of resorting to compulsory measures. I must particularly commend the chiefs of Nanna Kroo, Settra Kroo and Niffoo; also Prince Wee, and New Joe West of New Cess, for their loyal conduct and cheerful submission to the authority of the Republic.

In connection with this, I may inform you that Bishop Payne, of the Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, has made application to the Government to be allowed to purchase, for Missionary purposes, the buildings formerly occupied by the factories of the German house at Nanna Kroo, and relinquished by that firm since the Port of Entry law—the Government guaranteeing to the Mission the use of such an amount of land with said buildings as may be sufficient to carry on missionary operations in that interesting and populous section of the Republic. I commend this subject to your favorable consideration.

THE PUBLIC TREASURY.—Although the revenue for the year just closed exceeds that for the corresponding period in 1864, still the Secretary of the Treasury has found it far from adequate to the expenses incurred by the Government during the fiscal year. This suggests the great importance of adopting such economical measures in the prosecution of Government operations as will relieve us from such paralyzing embarrassment in the future. At present we have pressing upon us two or more foreign debts, which should be liquidated at once.

MODIFICATION OF TONNAGE DUES.—I would recommend that the law passed at your last session, imposing a duty of seventy-five

cents a ton on vessels indiscriminately, be so modified as to lessen that tax, and to require the payment of it by foreign trading vessels only when such vessels actually transact trading business. To encourage and foster trade will be of infinitely more benefit to the country than to burden it with heavy taxes. Our true policy is, or should be, to *remove* as much as possible, instead of *imposing*, restrictions on commercial intercourse. I would also invite your attention to the second and last Revenue law, and suggest that you make such amendments thereto as will render its provisions more definite. For the want of such definiteness great inconvenience is experienced by the Collectors of Customs.

THE CURRENCY.—I would further recommend that, instead of the new currency notes, authorized to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, a copper currency be substituted.

The non-reissuing of the former Treasury "demand notes," taken into the Treasury during the year, has brought said notes nearly at par; and if such an amount of them only as will equal the revenue of the country from all sources be allowed to issue and circulate, they will, with slight variation, remain at their true value and worth.

In consequence of the non-reissuing of said notes after they had been paid into the Treasury, the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to defray some of the more urgent expenses of the Government, was obliged to negotiate loans of money from the citizens. This he could do only by pledging the faith and credit of the Government for their refundment, in kind, as soon after the meeting of the Legislature as they should be pleased to authorize it, which I hope will be done at an early day in your session. I will transmit to you, as soon as possible, the Report of the Committee appointed, agreeably to your resolution of January last, to examine and adjust the public (back) accounts.

THE OCEAN MAIL.—It will be necessary to devise means for the regular conveyance of the mails hence to Cape Palmas. This department of Government, for the want of facilities—vessels, which Government has not—has not given that satisfaction to the Republic it should have done.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.—I take pleasure in stating that the operations of Liberia College continue to be progressive. The students have made very satisfactory advancements in the various branches of the studies pursued, since December last. On the 30th of last month, they competed for prizes, which will be awarded to the successful competitors during this month. Much credit is due to the President and Professors of the College for their indefatigable attention to the moral, and religious and general training of the youth committed to their charge.

PATRIOTISM ENJOINED.—A glorious prosperity and unbounded usefulness are within our grasp; but this prosperity and useful-

ness can be achieved only by a devotion to the various interests of the whole country, unaffected by party or sectional prejudices. The people, as a whole, must cultivate the most thorough patriotism; and the representatives of the people, as a class, invested with Legislative power, should, in accordance with the solemn oath under which they have bound themselves, give the most careful, assiduous, and candid attention to their particular work, remembering that the interests and well-being of the nation are in large measure entrusted to them.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT BENSON.—The melancholy duty devolves upon me to communicate to you the death of Ex-President Benson, who departed this life on the 24th January last, in the vigor of life and maturity of his powers. Lest I should anticipate any formal expression or tribute to the intellectual ability and energy of character you may desire to accord to him, I will only add that Mr. Benson was regarded as one of the ablest men that have appeared among the negro race. But he is gone! gone from the interesting scenes of his childhood and the labors of his maturer years, leaving the people of this Republic to lament their loss.

In conclusion, I beg to assure you of my readiness to co-operate with you in every measure that pertains to the public welfare. May a kind and merciful Providence superintend your deliberations.

D. B. WARNER.

MONROVIA, *December 11, 1865.*

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EXTRACTS FROM THE LIBERIA HERALD.

ANNIVERSARIES AT MONROVIA.

On the 7th of November, the Union Sisters of Charity Society celebrated their 32d anniversary. The exercises took place in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. J. H. F. Evans, a senior student in Liberia College, delivered the address for the ladies—subject, **UNION**—which was treated in a manner pleasing to all. We heard read by the Agent of the Society, the amount expended during the year for charitable purposes and the amount remaining in the Treasury. Just before the exercises closed, His Excellency, President Warner, an honorary member of the institution, made some very flattering and encouraging remarks to the ladies.

On the following day—the 8th—The Ladies Benevolent Society, celebrated their 31st anniversary in the Providence Baptist Church. H. W. Johnson, Jr., Esq., lately arrived into the country from the State of New York—addressed the ladies on the subject of Benevolence. We could not be present during the whole of the exercises on this occasion; but we have been informed that every thing was done in style. The address came up to expectation, and the singing—by a special Choir—was fine.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature commenced their Session on the 4th of December. Hon. Augustus Washington of Mesurado County has been chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. On the 5th the two Houses met in convention in the Hall of Representatives, when the new members were qualified by the administering of the oath, by His Excellency, the President—except Hon. J. H. Paxton, whose seat was contested by Hon. H. W. Dennis, both of whom were candidates for the office of Senator for Mesurado County, at the last biennial Election—May, 1865. The illegality of the Election Returns, seemed to be the ground of the objections. The matter has since been determined in favor of Mr. Paxton.

THE FIRST OF DECEMBER.

On the first of December, A. D. Eighteen hundred and twenty two, one of the greatest, because most decisive, battles in the History of Liberia, was fought on the spot of ground, where now is situated the city of Monrovia. The conflict was a most desperate one, between scarce three dozen fighting Liberian Colonists, on the one hand, and thousands of Savage Natives on the other. "*Ten to one* is no impeach of valor;" and in this engagement, where the odds were ten times as great, there was none the less of valor displayed by the few Colonists. Nothing but Divine Providence, on that day, stayed the hand that would have, perhaps forever, blotted out the name of Liberia, from the records of time. The Scripture seemed literally verified, that "*one shall chase a thousand and two shall put ten thousand to flight.*"

Such events among all nations are ever afterwards commemorated by some more or less brilliant display and demonstration, as they annually return; and with good reason too. So it has been with the first of December among us since the year 1822, down to the present time. Though there is perhaps *living* only one man, who actually took part in the battle on that occasion, yet all join in the ceremonies and festivities of the day, as it annually returns, with as much joy and gladness and enthusiasm and delight, as though we ourselves had all been present.

The first of December, 1865, has but a few days past; every thing took place in the usual manner. The exercises came off in Trinity Church of this City. The procession, under command of Hon. J. B. Yates, Marshal, formed in front of the President's Mansion at 11 o'clock, and escorted His Excellency, and other distinguished individuals to the Church. Here, among other things, was an address by Mr. E. C. Howard, who had been previously chosen by the young men to "introduce the day," which he did, by a brief, but very interesting account of the events that transpired in Liberia on the 1st of December, 1822. Nothing of oratory was displayed by the speaker; but he was distinct and intelligible in his delivery.

Following this was the *oration*, by Mr. S. G. Crummell, on the subject of the "Progress of Civilization in Liberia." Mr. C. had prepared a very fine speech, and read it sufficiently fluently; but having naturally an effeminate voice, and not having before spoken in public to so large an audience, he was somewhat diffident, and could not be heard by all. Though nearer than many, we could not catch all he said. What we did *hear*, we like much.

Both the speakers were young men, neither having much more than attained his majority; and in fact, every thing done on this occasion, was by the "young men."

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

We would call the attention of our readers especially to the paper we have inserted in this number, intended as the basis of a petition to be made to the Legislature for changes in the Constitution and for the enactment of certain laws. Judging from the signatures it bears, we can but believe that it originated from the purest motives—in the breasts of men, who love their country, and are not only willing, but anxious to do something that will tend to the elevating of Liberia in every good quality. Experience teaches that there is need of something of the kind; common sense tells us that, what would exactly suit our purpose twenty years ago, will not answer for us at this day. We are not disposed to admit, however, that even when adopted in 1847, our Constitution was in every respect, the *right thing*. We have never thought so. The terms (two years) of office in Government *is* not sufficiently long; giving a man little or no time to become acquainted with the duties of his office; and besides bringing about every two years, political strifes, the evil effects of which are manifest ever afterwards.

Of course, like all measures, this has those who support it and those who oppose it, each party asserting its own peculiar views and alleging them to be good and weighty. There are others who, while they do not, in every particular, agree with the object of the paper under consideration, yet "in the general" favor it. Others again prefer alterations and amendments to the Constitution of far graver moment.

The following is intended as the basis of a petition to be made to the Legislature at their coming session, for certain amendments to the Constitution of the Republic, and for the enactment of certain laws. It has been gotten up by a few patriotic citizens, who, we have every reason to believe have given the subject due consideration. By their request we publish it, in order that citizens of other parts of the Republic may see it, and if inclined to favor it, have their names forwarded by the Legislators of their respective counties to be appended to the Petition.

1. Change of the Term of President and Vice President to four years.

2. Change of the Term of Senators to eight years. At the first election, under this new amendment, the Senators to be elected for eight years; and those Senators, whose term has not expired, to remain in office till the next election, and all succeeding Senators to be elected for eight years.

3. Change of the Term of Representatives to four years.

4. All elections for President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives to be held on the first Tuesday in January, in every four years; the President and Vice President to enter upon the duties of their office the first Monday in the month of August succeeding their election. The first election under the new amendment to be held on the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1867.

5. The Legislature to meet once in every two years, commencing the session on the first Monday in July. Extra sessions to be called by the President, whenever he shall deem it necessary.

6. No Superintendent of a County, Attorney General, nor Judge of any of the Courts, to become a Candidate for the office of President or Vice President, unless he first resign his office of Judge, Attorney General, or Superintendent.

7. The subordinate officials in the several Departments of Government, to be appointed by the Chief of each Department and to be under his control.

8. The Jailers to be appointed by the Sheriff of each county, who shall be responsible for their official acts.

9. The Monthly and Probate Courts, in the several Counties, to have one Judge, and no Associate Justices.

10. All Surveyors, Land Commissioners, and Registers to give Bond for the faithful performance of their duties.

11. All officials giving Bonds to the Government to have their Bonds inventoried in the office of the Secretary of State or the Superintendent of their County, then to file their Bonds with the Treasurer or Sub-Treasurer of their County.

MONROVIA, JULY 6, 1865.

W. M. Davis, B. V. R. James, S. C. Fuller, G. W. Moore, N. E. Dixon, Wm. C. Brown, John F. Dennis, L. Norfleet, R. H. Hill, D. C. Minor, W. A. Johnson, R. A. Sherman, T. J. E. White, H. W. Dennis, T. E. Dillon, G. H. Keyser, J. N. Lewis, H. R. W. Johnson, E. Skipwith, H. D. Brown, Sidney Crummell, James A. Giles, J. H. Lynch, T. W. Howard, J. T. Dimery, J. W. Hilton, Alfred F. Russell, L. R. Leone, J. H. Diggs, A. L. Reynolds, J. T. Richardson, Saml. J. Ash, N. A. Richardson, A. Jordan, Jesse Dunson, W. H. Lynch, J. H. Carney, J. S. Payne, Jr., Wm. Douglass, W. A. Evans, E. W. Blyden, J. H. F. Evans, Danl. J. Beams, Jno. F. Jordon, C. A. White, W. Blunt, A. R. Brander, A. D. Williams.

M. DU CHAILLU'S LAST EXPEDITION.

M. Du Chaillu delivered an address before the Royal Geographical Society, in London, on the 8th January, in which he gave a description of his second journey into Equatorial Africa. A large audience was present, among them many eminent men of science. Sir R. I. Murchison, the President of the Society, occupied the chair. At the close of the address Sir R. I. Murchison, Professor Owen, and others heartily vouched for the correctness of Mr. Du Chaillu's reports.

Mr. Du Chaillu said:

He left London on the 6th of August, 1863, and on the 9th of October, in the same year, he reached a point called Fernand Vaz, on the African coast, immediately to the south side of the Equator. He advanced eastward to the Ashire country, where he had been on a former journey, and where he was well remembered and kindly received. In reading the works of Grant, Speke, and Burton, he observed many words which were identical with, and which closely resembled words used in the district he had traversed, and he had no doubt that the tribes of Western and Eastern Africa had formed originally one common stock.

In the part he visited there was a row of mountains near the sea, and, although in a tropical country, he found it very cloudy, making astronomical observations difficult. The greatest heat experienced was ninety-eight degrees in the shade, and one hundred and forty-eight degrees in the sun. The coolest weather in July, registered sixty degrees and sixty-four degrees.

When they reached Olinda the old King was very friendly with him, and called him "his sweetheart." Still, he was so exacting in his demands, that M. du Chaillu told him he thought he loved his goods most. The chief replied that he "loved both." [Laughter.] Here he had numerous offers of marriage from the native ladies, all dressed in their best, but the whole were respectfully declined. From this place he visited the Bakalai Falls, under difficulties, and had an adventure with gorillas on the road. At the time he was unwell, and not strong enough to carry his gun. Thus unarmed, he was walking in advance of his party, when he heard a noise among the trees, and came upon ten gorillas eating berries. They quickly made for the ground and ran away, except one old male, who came towards him to know what was the matter, giving at the same time a loud roar. The approach of his men frightened the animal, which then ran away.

He therefore had reason to modify some of the opinions expressed in his book, and he believed that gorillas are sometimes gregarious. His negroes captured a full-grown female, which they kept for several days, but the whole of them were very much frightened at it. He had four live ones in his possession at different times. He saw nothing to retract respecting their habits

from what he had previously stated. He followed the river Ovigui, near which he passed many deserted villages. He visited the Nogoshi Falls. The natives believe that the falls are placed there by spirits to prevent people from coming up the river, and that the spirits still sit there watching the waters. Near these falls there are two islands, the dimensions of which were much exaggerated by the natives; in fact, they cannot help exaggerating every thing, so it is necessary to deduct seventy-five per cent, from their statements, and then the remaining quarter will sometimes be far too much. The river here is about one hundred and fifty yards wide, and an island divides it into two parts at the falls, so that it is difficult to see the opposite bank. About seventy yards from the side on which he stood were two granite rocks, whereon the water fell.

Just as he was on the point of going to Otanga, confluent small-pox of the worst kind broke out among the natives, deaths were numerous in all directions, and from every hut almost came the groans of the dying, or the cries of mourners for the dead. He was not himself afraid of it, more especially as he had been vaccinated just before leaving London; but he asked his men to go back and not risk their lives. This at first they refused to do, but afterwards a number of them left. The natives accused him of having killed their chief, who died of the disease. This made his position more dangerous. He was unwell, the heat was intolerable, and for months he had to endure torments. Deputations from surrounding tribes were sent to him, saying he would not be allowed to go through their territory. It was, however, possible to go through a part of the Otanga country, a four days' journey, without seeing a village, and this part he set out to explore.

Before long the plague broke out among his men; some of the natives ran away with a portion of his goods, and lost, sick, and nearly starving, he and his men supported life for a day or two by eating two monkeys—and really the meat was not so bad under the circumstances. He was afterwards allowed to proceed by the Otanga people.

The Napono tribes, whom he next visited, were a very warlike people, wearing iron swords, which they made themselves, as the country contains iron-stone, specimens of which he had brought to England. The natives here are so quarrelsome that he did not see a man who had not some cuts about his body; moreover, they are incorrigible drunkards. They have three intoxicating liquors, made respectively from the sugar-cane, honey, and the sap of the palm-tree. The Napono people treated him well, never took any thing from him, and he had nothing to say against them. From here the country rises rapidly—mountains, mountains, mountains, nothing but mountains, up and down for months. One village is reached from another by a path through the forest, and the said path cannot be left. He believed the whole of Africa could be traversed by

these little paths, and in the direction he journeyed they took a tolerably straight line.

The villages are large, sometimes containing a thousand people, but situated a considerable distance apart. The people are divided into clans, very much like the Scotch; only a man belongs to his mother's clan, not to his father's. At Mokena, in the sugar country, people make very good cloths, some of the natives dress fashionably, swing their arms aristocratically, and are perfect dandies. The cloth is very good, much better than that obtained from Manchester—not that Manchester does not make good cloth, but the best of it is never seen by the natives—[laughter]—and not sold in Africa.

In the Ashangi country he saw little huts four feet high, forming villages, generally uninhabited, because the dwarfs who sometimes live in them lead a wandering, gypsy life. The Aborigines seem to regard these dwarfs with superstitious awe, and he could get few opportunities to examine them. The women were less afraid of him than the men, who ran away; so on one occasion he had an opportunity of measuring them, and he found the average height of the women to be four feet four inches to four feet five inches.

Nearer the Obongo country he came upon mountains again. He reached Monaco Kombo, the furthest point of his journey, at the end of July, and wished to return, because he was afraid of the rainy season. The chief of the people wished him to remain, and on one occasion while he and the chief were in conversation, one of the exploring party, who fired a gun to please the natives, who were fond of hearing the noise, accidentally shot a man, who instantly fell down dead. M. du Chaillu in an instant found a threatening crowd round him, and just as he had persuaded them to listen to his statement about its being an accident, a woman joined the crowd, bringing the news that the same bullet had penetrated her hut, and killed her sister.

He and his party retreated with all speed to the narrow paths in the woods, followed by, but not firing upon the natives, who occasionally shot at them with poisoned arrows, one of which wounded him after passing through a thick wooden belt, which perhaps saved his life. His men were seized with a panic, and threw away most of his apparatus and specimens, and after various mishaps he reached the Achira country. Here he was very ill, and at one time believed the place would be his grave. Finally he reached the coast, and found a ship bound for London. He concluded by thanking Sir Roderick Murchison and Professor Owen for the true friendship they had ever shown him, and acknowledged the kindness he had received at the hands of the Royal Geographical Society.

Professor Owen said that the west coast of Africa was a most dangerous and deadly one for Europeans to explore, and M. du Chaillu had not only done his work well, but accurately. He then warmly defended M. du Chaillu from the attacks made by many reviewers, in the matter of his descriptions of the habits of that diabolical ani-

mal, the gorilla, the nest building of the chimpanzee, the otter, which some zoologists laughed at as a "rodent animal," and the native harp with strings of a fibrous material.

Sir Roderick Murchison said that M. du Chaillu had actually given him one of the harps; that he next gave it to one of the most accomplished harp players in England, the Duchess of Wellington, and that excellent music had been obtained from it in her hands. The statement about the harp was nothing but the truth.

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From the London Daily News, February 10, 1886.

COMPANY OF AFRICAN MERCHANTS.

The annual meeting of the shareholders in this company was held on Saturday; Mr. WM. DENT in the chair.

The report stated that the stock accounts had been received from the west coast of Africa on the 10th ult., so that they had not lost any time in presenting them to the shareholders. The negotiations which had been entered into for carrying out the views of the late Mr. Macgregor Laird for developing the resources of the Niger had not been brought to such an issue as would warrant the Directors in embarking a large sum of money in that enterprise, but they would do all in their power to bring about results commensurate with the sacrifices of life and money, both by government and private individuals, to advance civilization in Central Africa; and, looking to the advantages of a regular communication between the coast and the interior, they hoped the Government, having already recognized the principle, would subsidise the company in establishing a regular service of steam vessels upon that highway. The Board were about to send out a steamer of their own, to ply between Sierra Leone and Liberia, hoping thereby to develop a passenger traffic and intercolonial trade, the rudiments of which at present exist there. The fund set aside to meet any depreciation in the value of the company's vessels has during the past year been augmented by the addition of 1,550*l.*, and at present amounted to 5,218*l.* Of this sum they had written off 1,550*l.* to specific adventures, leaving 3,688*l.* to the credit of the fund. They had now fifteen trading establishments on the west coast of Africa, and had been able during the past year to conduct a largely increased business without making any further call upon the shareholders. During the past year they despatched 32 vessels to Africa. Since December 31, three others had sailed, and six were now taking in cargo. In return 22 cargoes arrived in this country from Africa during the twelve months ending the 31st December, two others had arrived since that date, and seven were expected. The various trading establishments of the company were in full working order, and zeal, energy, and ability had been displayed by their several agents on the coast. The number of

native correspondents had largely increased, and their consignments had been greatly in excess of any former year, showing that they appreciated the advantages offered to them by the company. The accounts show an amount to credit of profit and loss, on 31st December, 1865, of 36,388*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, after deducting 4,875*l.*, the amount of dividend paid to 30th June last, at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share, or 8 per cent per annum, and the directors now propose to pay a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent per annum, or 4*s.* 6*d.* per share, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865, (equal to 8,887*l.* 10*s.*.) and to carry 10,000*l.* to a reserve fund, besides carrying forward the balance, 17,501*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, to credit of profit and loss for the current year.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was so full and so detailed that any observations he could make in reference to it could only be a repetition of the statements contained in it. Their trade was certainly extending itself in a most satisfactory and encouraging way. The profits were last year greater than during any previous twelvemonth, and if they could only go on at that rate they would realise all the Directors had ever anticipated. With regard to the navigation of the Niger, they could not but feel that the opening of that great river to commercial enterprise was of the greatest importance to the whole civilized world. They were about to place a small steamer, the pioneer, on the coast between Sierra Leone and Liberia, and they had every reason to believe it would prove a profitable venture. In conclusion, he wished to observe that the Directors considered it desirable, instead of dividing all the profits, to add a large sum to the reserve fund, as well as to make a considerable addition to the depreciation fund, putting aside a good balance, by which and by the funds which he had mentioned they might be enabled to continue to carry on a large trade, from which to reap 52,700*l.* profits, without making any further call upon the shareholders. He believed they would still be able to do so. To show the progress the company had made, he would mention that in June, 1864, they divided six per cent; in December of that year they divided ten per cent; in June last the dividend was eight per cent; and they now proposed to divide fifteen per cent.

Mr. RUMNEY seconded the motion, and mentioned that the value put upon the company's stocks had been attached to them here, and not upon the other side. Independently, however, of pecuniary considerations, there attached to their enterprise a great and glorious object, the abolishing of the slave trade, by showing the natives that more was to be gained by lawful commerce than by the sale of their fellow-men.

The motion was then unanimously agreed to.

Mr. GURNEY HOARE proposed a resolution to the effect that the meeting fully approved of the course pursued by the Directors with regard to the river Niger, but hoped they would persevere in en-

deavouring to effect an arrangement with the Government that would justify them in undertaking a continuous navigation on that river, so as to open it fully to trade and commerce. It was necessary, he observed, to seek new fields of enterprise and new products, and these were in great abundance up the Niger. It was, however, an undertaking for the nation, perhaps, rather than for a public company, inasmuch as when trade and commerce came to be planted along its banks every merchant would participate in the advantages afforded by new markets in which either to sell or to purchase; they were, however, willing, instead of waiting for Government to take the initiative in the matter, to do so themselves, if Government would assist them.

Mr. HAMILTON seconded the motion, and, as the executor of the late Mr. Macgregor Laird, and therefore fully acquainted with that gentleman's transactions, assured the meeting that there was every occasion to think that in opening up the trade of the Niger they would make a profitable investment. The First Minister of the Crown, as Lord Palmerston had done, approved of the scheme, but the Treasury, listening to several interests, was obdurate. The company was willing to stand by and see some other company undertake the business of pioneering. All they wanted was to have the thing done—if not by themselves, by some other party.

The motion having been approved of, the retiring Directors and Auditors were re-elected.

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From the Methodist Missionary Advocate.

LIBERIA NATIVE MISSIONS.

Our Missions in Liberia are in a healthy state. But they need more men, and are much in want of a bishop of their own, to take the place of Bishop Burns, deceased. The Liberia Conference is authorized to elect a bishop, under the general direction of Bishop Scott and the Corresponding Secretary. These directions have been given, and we hope they may find a suitable elder either among themselves or in the two conferences of colored men in the United States. If they cannot, it is probable Bishop Scott will appoint a superintendent for their Mission Conference, to supply the place of a bishop as far as this may be done. And it is hoped and believed that the superintendent so appointed by Bishop Scott will so wisely and effectually execute his office of superintendent, as to succeed by common consent to the office of bishop in the Liberia Annual Mission Conference.

In a late letter addressed to Bishop Scott by Rev. J. W. Roberts, whom Bishop Scott has appointed president of their conference at its circuit, Millsburgh and White Plains, which lasted three weeks, and resulted in the conversion of some twenty-five souls, sixteen of whom joined our mission on trial, and have well sustained themselves and

been received into the Church. Of these six or seven were Congos. Other Congos have been converted; among them was a very remarkable conversion of a Congo man in his own house. His name is George Landing. He is one of those taken in the Pons, and was in our mission schools for a time.

Upon the whole, we judge our Liberia Mission is operating more efficiently among the natives than ever heretofore. We commit the work and the results to God and to the brethren in Africa.

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"NOT TO MYSELF ALONE."

"Not to myself alone,"

The little opening flower transported cries,
 "Not to myself alone I bud and bloom:
 With fragrant breath the breezes I perfume,
 And gladden all things with my rainbow dyes;
 The bee comes sipping every eventide,
 His dainty fill;
 The butterfly within my cup doth hide
 From threatening ill."

"Not to myself alone,"

The circling star with honest pride doth boast—
 "Not to myself alone I rise and set;
 I write upon night's coronal of jet
 His power and skill who formed our myriad host;
 A friendly beacon at heaven's open gate,
 I gem the sky,
 That man might ne'er forget, in every state,
 His home on high."

"Not to myself alone,"

The heavy-laden bee doth murmuring hum—
 "Not to myself alone from flower to flower
 I rove the wood, the garden, and the bower,
 And to the hive at evening weary come;
 For man, for man the luscious food I pile
 With busy care
 Content if this repay my ceaseless toil—
 A scanty share."

"Not to myself alone,"

The soaring bird with lusty pinion sings—
 "Not to myself alone I raise my song;
 I cheer the drooping with my warbling tongue."

And bear the mourner on my viewless wings;
 I bid the hymnless churl my anthem learn,
 And God adore;
 I call the wordling from his dross to turn,
 And sing and soar."

"Not to myself alone,"
 The streamlet whispers on its pebbly way—
 "Not to myself alone I sparkling glide;
 I scatter life and health on every side,
 And strew the field with herb and flow'ret gay;
 I sing unto the common, bleak and bare,
 My gladsome tune;
 I sweeten and refresh the languid air
 In droughty June."

"Not to myself alone"—
 O man, forget not thou earth's honored priest!
 Its tongue, its soul, its life, its pulse, its heart—
 In earth's great chorus to sustain thy part;
 Chiefest of guests at love's ungrudging feast,
 Play not the niggard, spurn thy native clod,
 And self disown;
 Live to thy neighbor, live unto thy God!
 Not to thyself alone.

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THE ZAMBESI AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.*

Dr. Livingstone's first work on Africa recorded one of the greatest achievements of modern times, a journey across the continent from Quillimane to Cape Town. The work now published contains an account of the further prosecution of the enterprise to open up Central Africa to civilized commerce, and to the light of the gospel. Both works are lasting memorials of extraordinary courage and endurance sustained by the purest philanthropy. We should fail in any endeavor to convey by words an idea of the doctor's travels during the past seven years. The reader must consult the very excellent map appended to this volume in order to obtain some notion of the distance traversed, and of the extent of country opened by the enterprise. We may state in a general way, that the various journeys of the expedition extended northwards to the Lake Nyassa, some 600 miles, and eastward to the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi,

* *Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries, and of the Discovery of the Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa, 1858—1864. By DAVID and CHARLES LIVINGSTONE.*

and beyond them some 700 or 800 miles. In this estimate we, of course, take the air line, but if we add to this the various detours, doublings, returns to the base of operations, and fresh starts, the probability is that the ground traversed would be more than double that of the route indicated on the map. We remember that the expedition was furnished with a small river steamer to facilitate the ascent of the Zambesi, but this vessel proved a sad failure, and gave the doctor and his companions infinite trouble; she was leaky, crank, of insufficient capacity, and consumed such enormous quantities of fuel that she could carry little more than her own wood, and the crew had to be towed in canoes behind her. This was a serious drawback upon the energies of the expedition.

Dr. Livingstone, in his recent explorations, thoroughly investigated the mouths of the Zambesi, and discovered a second navigable channel some forty miles westward of Quillimane, besides a lateral canal connecting the two mouths or channels. His great discovery this time was, however, that of the Lake Nyassa, which involved the navigation and survey of the fine river Shire.

The readers of Doctor Livingstone's works will be compelled to revise wholly their hereditary notions of Central Africa. Instead of the boundless deserts of sand which the old maps represented as occupying nearly the whole continent, Dr. Livingstone reveals to us a glorious picture of nature in her richest aspects, and with an endless profusion of her more substantial bounties. Where we used to read "here is sand," and pictured to ourselves a burning desert hostile to life, we now learn there are splendid rivers navigable for hundreds of miles, fertile plains producing in abundance everything necessary for the wants of man, a lovely climate where we were told there was a growing, shelterless expanse of sandy wilderness. This applies, however, only to the elevated plateaux, but these are of vast extent. The Lake Nyassa itself, nearly three hundred miles in length, with an average width of some eighty miles, is thirteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. The soil is not only fertile; it contains rich veins of mineral wealth. The expedition discovered iron and coal in abundance, and the forests are traversed by innumerable herds of elephants, buffaloes, and deer of every variety. Nor are the people who dwell in these fine territories the degraded savages we may imagine them to be. They are honest, industrious, capable of attaining a high degree of skill in handicrafts, and were it not for the diabolical influence of the slave trade, a people among whom the spirit of progress might be impressed without difficulty. They know already how to smelt and forge iron, and they manufacture many implements of husbandry and war in a creditable manner. What would they become if their industry were stimulated by a reasonable prospect of profit, and secured by something like a settled form of government?

Many of the best friends of the African think that the introduction of Christianity must precede, or at least accompany, the

effort to civilize the African races. It was with this conviction that the two English Universities determined to send out a mission under the guidance of Dr. Livingstone to the regions of the Zambesi. The success of the mission was sufficiently encouraging at first, but it appears to us that it was a fatal error to establish it near the coast instead of selecting one of the upland localities. It is not every constitution will bear without damage the transfer from a temperate to a tropical climate, but experience has repeated the lesson a thousand times that white men cannot live in this neighborhood of mangrove swamps and fever-breeding marshes. Bishop Mackenzie, the head of the mission, died of exhaustion and exposure to murderous miasmata. Mr. Burrup, another member of the mission, was the next victim, and soon afterwards the doctor's devoted wife, a daughter of the great missionary Moffat, breathed her last, and was buried by him in the far-away land which she had labored to benefit. The mission was finally abandoned, much against Dr. Livingstone's will, and as he avers unnecessarily, but we trust the attempts to bring the interior of the country into communication with the rest of the world will not be given up also.

Dr. Livingstone bates not one jot of heart or hope. His own unspeakable loss, the countless perils he has encountered from fever, from wild beasts, from men almost as savage, the hunger and thirst, the incredible bodily labors he has endured, the burning sun by day, the absence from his home and country, have neither diminished his courage nor weakened his confidence in the great future in store for the countries he has made known to mankind. No one can read this volume without deriving from it a deep impression of the great qualities of Dr. Livingstone. The management of barbarous men is a lesson in conciliatory policy; his scientific observations add a great increase to the stores of human knowledge, while his unfailing good humor and tolerant liberality of spirit give an extraordinary charm to the narrative of his remarkable achievements.

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LIBERIA AND ITS ADVANTAGES.

H. W. Johnson, Esq., a highly intelligent colored lawyer, formerly of Canandaigua, New York, went with his family to Liberia, where he arrived early in July last. In a letter to Mr. Ray, of Palmyra, with whom he served an apprenticeship as a barber, he says:

"We had ten acres of land given us, and can buy all we wish from the Government for from fifty cents to one dollar per acre. Every farmer here tells me that one acre of land will yield as much as from six to ten acres will in any part of the United States. This looks like a big story; but if you could only visit Africa, you would soon become convinced that it is true. Crops, vegetables, and fruits are constantly growing here the whole year. Cotton is found every-

where. It grows upon trees of immense size, and is as soft as silk. The pine-apple, orange, lemon, lime, citron, and many other kinds of choice and delicious fruits bloom, blossom and bear, the whole year. Ray, Africa is a glorious country! All that is required to make it the garden of the world is population, capital, industry, and enterprise.

"If the colored people of the United States would come here and settle, it would soon be the garden of the world—a perfect paradise on earth! There is a great plenty of poultry here, such as chickens, geese, turkeys, ducks, etc. There is also plenty of goats, sheep, swine, and cattle. It is nothing to keep these things here. The country is so rich and luxuriant that they find their own living, and keep fat all the time. You have been told that the people here live in bamboo houses and log huts. I wish you would only visit Liberia, and judge for yourself. The most of the houses here are of brick, stone, or wood, and many of them are elegantly furnished. Every industrious person blessed with ordinary health makes money. It must be a very shiftless and worthless fellow who cannot live well here, with ordinary health. That you may judge for yourself, I will state that this season is winter here, yet the grass is green, the flowers are in bloom, we have green corn, sweet potatoes, beans, cabbages, and vegetables, and fruits I never heard of before I came here. Cocoanuts, oranges, limes, and pineapples are found everywhere. Hens lay and hatch the whole year. My friend, has not nature done all that can be required of her for this country? Can even you ask for more?"

We clip the following from a letter from Mr. Johnson, dated Monrovia, January 6, 1866, from the *Journal of Commerce*:

"I am very much pleased with Liberia. I have unbounded admiration for the country. It has a glorious future before it. It must, sooner or later, be the future home of the black men of America. My family are now going through the acclimating fever. Professor Freeman of Liberia College, and family, are now thoroughly acclimated, and are enjoying themselves very much. I think, with the blessing of God and ordinary prudence my own family will be equally fortunate."

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LET THEM GO.

There is one class of the Freedmen which some good people are prone to neglect—that is those who deliberately set their faces toward Africa, and seek passage to Liberia. The number of these is indeed not large at present, in comparison with the many for whose welfare, religion and philanthropy must provide, yet it is not so small as to be insignificant, nor is the end of emigration to be lightly es-

teemed. One hundred and seventy-two from Lynchburg, Va., and its vicinity, embarked at Baltimore last November, under the leadership of one of their number, who was a man of unusual shrewdness and practical good sense, and could probably do as well in the United States, as any of his race. But he and some of his brethren, had for years aspired after a country and a nationality of their own people, and at the earliest practicable day, they went forth to better themselves and their children, and to do good, where the life of the white man is brief, and the graves of fallen white missionaries lift up the voice of warning to the friends of Missions. This company of "freedmen" are now rejoicing in the full blessings of the Gospel of Christ, with perfect civil and social freedom and equality, and all the rights and privileges of manhood, in a clime, and on a continent, where long life and the highest elevation and usefulness, are eminently promised, by nature and Providence, to their race.

After a pleasant voyage of about forty days, they rise at once to advantages for which years would have been necessary in this country, and to a sphere of service to their race—far wider than any they could ever reach in this or any other land.

Africa rejoices in their advent, and proffers to them the riches of her soil, her mines, her rivers and lakes, her hills and valleys, and she spreads out to them a field of vast extent for their labors of love in Christian civilization to millions of her pagan children.

Others are now waiting to follow these pioneers of the freedmen. Other companies have been formed in Virginia and other parts, and inquirers after a passage to Liberia are now multiplying at such a rate, as to require increased energy and liberality, to make suitable provisions for the growing number of emigrants.

Should not these people of color also be helped? Much is done, and more doubtless will be done for those who choose to remain here, but is it wise and safe to close our hands against those who prefer a home in Africa, and solicit the aid needful for a passage to that land? Why should we discourage voluntary emigration? Will it help those who remain? Even if it were so, why should the wishes and interests of these intelligent emigrants be made an unwilling sacrifice to the few of their brethren in this country, while millions more could be benefitted by their entrance to Africa? We never reason thus, in regard to Irish emigration to this country, and to re-

moval from one part of the United States to another. The resolution of the emigrant to better his condition or to do good, is deemed sufficient. In such cases the universal language is "let them go." And why except the colored man? Is he needed here for votes and labor? Of course he is needed if he is worth anything—and if he were not worth anything, our philanthropy in aiding him to another land might be questionable.

Whose welfare chiefly are we seeking in our endeavors for the black man? His or our own? If his, then the argument of our wants has no force; if ours, then the point is well taken, and our logic runs thus—we greatly need the votes and labor of the freedmen in this country; our wants are paramount. Therefore these people of color must not be encouraged to emigrate. Their call for assistance to go to their fatherland must be refused, and they that would help them to go to Liberia must "take the cold shoulder." Is this the conclusion of them who decline to aid those who look toward Africa? We trust not, for its essential root bears too strong a resemblance to the spirit that brought at first the ancestors of these depressed people to this country, to find favor in the eyes of truly benevolent minds. Let these freedmen, then, who would go to Africa be also helped, and let not him who come on their behalf for aid be turned away empty! Let not their purpose to emigrate put them beyond the beneficence of any Christian or patriotic heart. Africa needs them, because she needs the Gospel by her own children. God puts it into their heart to go. Let it be in us to say "*Amen.*" B.

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THE LYNCHBURG EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

We have already made mention of the arrival, at Monrovia, of the members of this organization, comprising one hundred and seventy-two of the colored residents of Lynchburg, Virginia, and its vicinity. They sailed from Baltimore, November 4, 1865, and landed December 14th following, after a pleasant passage of forty days. Mr. Henry W. Dennis, Agent of the American Colonization Society, wrote from Monrovia, January 5, 1866, as follows:

"The H. P. Russell arrived at this port on Thursday, the 14th of December, and the emigrants, one hundred and seventy-two in number, are located at Carysburg. They were all sent up within a week after their arrival here. None died on the passage, and I

believe there was no sickness among them during the voyage, except the usual sea-sickness. Ever since I got the Russell off I have been engaged in sending up those numerous large boxes belonging to the emigrants, and stores for their support. I have succeeded in getting up the last of their effects from here to-day. When I last heard from there they were all still well, and were satisfied."

President Warner remarks, under date of "Executive Mansion, Monrovia, January 6, 1866:?" "I am in receipt of your favor of the 27th of October last, bespeaking for Mr. McNuckles and his friends the most favorable consideration of the undersigned. Mr. McNuckles and a fellow emigrant of his called to see me a day or two after their arrival here, and expressed themselves in the most encouraging language respecting the general aspect of the country so far as they have been able to examine it.

The arrival here of the Russell just at the time when our Legislature was canvassing some matters which were eliciting general interest, prevented me from giving her company that special attention which I truly desired to give. Our Legislature is still in session."

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JOHN P. CROZER, ESQ.

The death of this truly Christian man, which occurred at his residence near Chester, Delaware county, Pa., on the 11th March, is an event which has brought sorrow to many hearts. Universally known, and respected and beloved for his many most admirable traits of character, and for his never-ceasing words and deeds of kindness and charity, his departure will be deeply felt.

To us of the Colonization Society, his death is a great loss. An earnest and warm-hearted member of the Board of Directors; taking the highest interest in the purposes and ends which we have in view, giving freely of his time, his thoughts, his personal labors, his money, and we doubt not, his fervent prayers, well may we, his associates, bow down in grief, and mourn the loss of such a friend and colleague.

In the midst of his benevolent labors the Master has called him home. We thank God for the brightness and beauty of his life, and pray that many seeing his good works, may glorify our Father which is in Heaven, by living as this His faithful servant lived, and by doing good as he did in their generation.

AFRICA TO BE RULED BY AFRICANS.

It is understood that the new system of administration for the several Colonies and settlements of Great Britain in Western Africa is now ready, and that it has been founded upon that recommendation of the House of Commons Committee of last session, which pointed to the preparing of the African people for self-government at as early a period as possible.

There are at Sierra Leone and other British settlements on the West African Coast, a considerable number of Native Africans who have received an education and had an experience in public employments, which must have fitted them for a much more influential voice in the management of Colonial affairs than they have hitherto been permitted to enjoy. They have a permanent local interest, and but little doubt is entertained that the settlements would soon become self-supporting, and the people make more rapid progress than ever in education, wealth and independence under Governors and other superior officials of their own race and blood.

Sierra Leone was commenced nearly forty years before its neighbor, Liberia, and yet it is now only deemed wise to adopt a policy looking to the withdrawal of white officials! For the last quarter of a century Liberia has been ruled by her own citizens. July 26, 1847, it became, with the cordial consent of the American Colonization Society, a free and sovereign Republic, and has since been recognized and been treated with by the leading Powers of the old and the new World. The difference in the policy pursued in these offsprings of English and American benevolence to the colored race, is worthy of consideration.

Africa will be ruled by Africans. Let them take the position which, sooner or later, they must be called upon to assume, and which they will fill in a manner, as in Liberia, to merit consideration and praise.

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EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

During the year 1865, the American Colonization Society gave passage to, and settled in Liberia, FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN COLORED PERSONS. The last expedition, which sailed from Baltimore, November 4th, included 172 of the class known as "FREEDMEN," from in or near Lynchburg, Virginia. Intelligence of the landing of the latter at Monrovia, on the 14th of December, and of their satisfaction with their adopted country, has been received.

Indications of an increased desire to remove to Liberia continues to reach this office. To those intending to emigrate thither, but who have not made application, it is necessary to say that they ought to do so without further delay. It is intended to send a vessel on the 1st day of May next, should there be emigrants enough to justify the expense, and it is therefore important that those wishing to go should give early information, with the number and ages of the members of the parties, and if they can pay any portion of the passage money.

To worthy colored persons the American Colonization Society will furnish a comfortable passage to Liberia, with support on the way, and provide shelter and subsistence during the first six months after arrival at any place in the Republic, which the emigrants shall select as their future residence. Five acres of land for each single adult, or from seven to ten acres for a family are also freely given. Schools, seminaries, and a College, all officered by members of their own race, are open to the children of new-comers, without charge of tuition. Churches of the several denominations abound. The useful trades and callings are successfully followed. Agriculture is prosecuted, and commerce is increasing. There is everything to hope for the future of Africa if a steady stream of emigration thither be continued from this country.

Persons desirous of going to that land of plenty, of perfect freedom, and of happiness, are requested to make immediate application to the Rev. William McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary of the American Colonization Society, or to the undersigned. To the colored race and its friends everywhere, the following declaration of the Hon. Abraham Hanson, for the past three years the enlightened and zealous Commissioner and Consul General of our Government to that Republic, is respectfully submitted :

"Were I a member of that race, with my knowledge of the tremendous weight that still oppresses them, and of the illimitable field which invites them to Liberia, with its innumerable facilities for comfort, independence, and usefulness, I should gather my family around me, and embark on board the first vessel bound for that distant shore, even if I had to avail myself of the generous aid which this Society offers."

WM. COPPINGER,

Cor. Sec. Am. Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington, D. C., March 31, 1866.

N. B.—Editors of papers sympathising with this great work are requested to give the above an insertion, and our friends are invited to give it effect, as far as possible.

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ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

PALM OIL TRADE.—The following is the declared quantity, by tons, of the palm oil imported from the West Coast of Africa, into Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow, for the past six years, 1860 to 1865, viz: 1860, 40,395; 1861, 36,640; 1862, 43,280; 1863, 38,695; 1864, 31,000; 1865, 37,440.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.—The total declared value of the exports of Great Britain to the West Coast of Africa for the past ten years, 1855 to 1864, is as follows: 1855, £1,506,933; 1856, £1,295,897; 1857, £1,491,785; 1858, £1,188,926; 1859, £1,243,653; 1860, £1,567,741; 1861, £1,559,450; 1862, £1,626,298; 1863, £1,275,367; 1864, £1,102,139.

AFRICAN TRADE.—At the last annual meeting of the Company of African Merchants, London, a dividend was declared for the half year of 4s. 6d. per share, being at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. It was also resolved to carry £10,000 to the reserve fund, and £17,501 to profit and loss account for the current year.

SPAIN PROFESSING TO GIVE UP THE SLAVE TRADE.—An article appears in the papers, stating that letters from Madrid say the Spanish Government has taken the earliest opportunity to perform its engagements to give up the slave trade. Spain has been making promises for the last thirty years to perform her engagement to give up the slave trade, yet, it is notorious to all the world that the importation of slaves into Cuba has been going on all the time, at the rate of 10,000 to 15,000 slaves every year.

CAPE COAST.—Among the benefits already conferred on Cape Coast by the present Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Conran, are "the streets and roads getting in excellent order, a splendid colonial hospital, opened on the 9th December, a good market-place, and a fine large school in preparation, and soon to be opened, and a rapid progress in the works of the 'great tank,' which, when finished (and it is now nearly completed) will insure an abundant supply of water."

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION.—In acknowledging the gift of 6,450 rupees voted by the Royal Asiatic Society to aid his new expedition, Dr. Livingstone says:—"The objects I have in view are partly geographical, and partly the opening of East Africa to the influences of Christian civilization. I do not possess the mercantile faculty, but, in the hope that the Bombay merchants will yet come forward and re-establish that commerce with the neighboring continent which seems to have flourished in the remotest time, I shall deposit the above amount with Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., and trust to their public spirit to take it up. Having been a witness of the depopulation and disorganization which have resulted from the slave trade, I am thoroughly convinced that if the Bombay merchants should succeed in supplanting it with lawful commerce, they will perform a most acceptable service to the merchants and their fellow-men."

QUICK-WITTED AFRICAN BIRDS.—The honey-guide is an extraordinary bird; how is it that every member of its family has learned that all men, white or black, are fond of honey? The instant the little fellow gets a glimpse of a man, he hastens to greet him with the hearty invitation to

come, as Mbia translated it, to a bee's-hive, and take some honey. He flies on in the proper direction, perches on a tree, and looks back to see if you are following; then on to another, and another, until he guides you to the spot. If you do not accept his first invitation, he follows you with pressing importunities, quite as anxious to lure the stranger to the bee's-hive as other birds are to draw him away from their own nests. Except while on the march, our men were sure to accept the invitation, and manifested the same by a peculiar responsive whistle, meaning, as they said, "All right, go ahead; we are coming." The bird never deceived them, but always guided them to a hive of bees, though some had but little honey in store. Has this peculiar habit of the honey-guide its origin, as the attachment of dogs, in friendship for man, or in love for the sweet pickings of the plunder left on the ground? Self-interest aiding in preservation from danger seems to be the rule in most cases, as, for instance, in the bird that guards the buffalo and rhinoceros. The grass is often so tall and dense that one could go close up to these animals quite unperceived; but the guardian bird, sitting on the beast, sees the approach of danger, flaps its wings and screams, which causes its bulky charge to rush off from a foe he has neither seen nor heard; for his reward the vigilant little watcher has the pick of the parasites of his fat friend.—*Livingstone's Expedition to the Zambesi.*

ON NEGRO INSTRUMENTS.—A. Innes, in the London *Athenæum* of October 14, 1865, says: In your report of the proceedings of the British Association, in a paper read by Mr. J. Crawford, "On the Physical and Mental Characteristics of the African Negro," it is stated that "the negro also had never shown ingenuity enough to invent letters, symbolic or phonetic." I beg leave to hand you a drawing of the "Elliembic," or African telegraph, an instrument which has been in existence from time immemorial to the oldest inhabitant in the Camaroons country, on the west coast of Africa. By the sounds produced on striking this instrument, the natives carry on conversation with great rapidity, and at several miles' distance. I have one of the instruments now in my possession, which I brought home with me on my last visit to Africa in 1860. The sounds are made to produce a perfect and distinct language, as intelligible to the natives as that uttered by the human voice, and which I had the means of testing on several occasions. The instrument is in universal practice about the Camaroons, and up in the interior, in the Abo and Budi countries, a part of Central Africa not yet visited by Europeans. In visiting this part of Africa in 1859, my coming was generally announced beforehand to the different villages by the "Elliembic." I questioned some of the oldest inhabitants as to the inventor; but none of them could tell me farther than that they supposed "it must have been some of their great-grandfathers." This "Elliembic," therefore, (which is a most ingenious invention,) must have been in existence in Africa before telegraphs were dreamed of in England.

AFRICAN MISSIONARY NEWS.

SINOÜ COUNTY PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.—Mr. Priest writes from Sinou, urging the importance of occupying some stations in that vicinity, and of strengthening the outpost at Settra Kroo. He thinks Mr. McDonogh and himself enjoy the confidence of the Kroo people, and they could well enlarge the work under their charge. To do this would require some expense to be incurred for a new dwelling-house at Settra Kroo, and for the support of assistants.

PRESBYTERIAN STATION AT BONITO.—The new station at Bonita, that was suspended by the sudden death of Mr. Paul, has recently been reoccupied by Dr. and Mrs. Nassau. This necessarily weakens the force on the Island, but they felt the field too important to be longer neglected. In this great world-field discouragements are blended with encouragements. Thus at Corisco, whilst mourning over the sad defection of Antako, a licentiate, Mr. Clark adds: "In conferring with the brethren from Gaboon and Old Calabar, I was much impressed with the conviction that we have been and are highly favored in our field, success, and prospects."

GABOON MISSION.—The three missionary brethren at this Station of the American Board, have been there from seventeen to twenty-four years each, and they naturally long to see the faces of associates younger than themselves. Three of the five church members who died within the year last reported, were pillars in the church. One member was excommunicated, and there were eight additions. There are now forty-seven members in the church, who are thought, by our brethren, to be elevated in principle and morals as much above the surrounding heathen, as are church members in the United States above the communities in which they dwell. There is a succession of inquirers and candidates for church fellowship, who give more or less ground to hope that they are taught of God. A new out-station has been formed, one hundred miles south of the Gaboon, but its real value has not yet been tested. The school for boys, at Baraka, numbers twenty-two, about half of them boarders, and that for girls, twenty-three. The Gospels of Mark and Luke have been printed, and the Psalms, as far as the Sixty-fifth.

A PRACTICAL LESSON FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS.—On the 29th of July, Bishop Crowther sailed from Lagos for the Niger, having with him two ordained native missionaries, with their wives; one catechist and schoolmaster, with their wives; two unmarried schoolmasters, and two colporteurs, all natives, and all for the Niger Mission. Our missionary at Lagos, Mr. Nicholson, says: "I could not help thinking, as they sailed away, that they presented a complete answer to the Anthropological Society. All who sailed, from the Bishop downward, were the fruit of European missionary work, and now these men have become missionaries to their countrymen."—*Ch. Mis. Intelligencer*.

BASUTOS FRENCH MISSION.—The war between the Orange Free State and the Basutos, which broke out a few months since, has been attended with the most disastrous consequences to the French Protestant mission. Not only has it effaced all religious impressions from the minds of many of the natives, but it has rekindled in their breasts the dormant instincts of the savage, and Boers who have fallen into the hands of Basutos have been massacred without mercy. Several of the stations have been burned by the Free State Boers; but their President, it is only just to say, gave express and repeated orders that the missionaries and their personal property should be respected.”—*Evangelical Christendom*.

THE RELIGIOUS IDEAS OF THE ABORIGINAL AFRICAN.—Although some Africans cherish ideas which seem as the faint echoes of old traditions and the faintest shadows of old presences; although they reverse the Druidical tenet that man began as a flea to end as an angel, and accept humiliation by believing that man must pass through the ape before he reaches the pastures which are the camping ground of the immortals, there is an admirable ready perception in some of the poorest natives as to the messages which are sent them by the God of Nature. A Bechuana, for instance, was asked to explain what he understood by the term “holiness.” He answered: “When copious showers have descended during the night, and all the earth, and leaves, and cattle are washed clean, and the sun rising shows a drop of dew on every blade of grass, and the air breathes fresh, that is holiness.” This reply shows that the head and the heart, the intellect and the feelings, were sensitively alive to recognize and to enjoy the works and gifts of God; the spirit of thankfulness is there too, unmistakably. Dr. Livingstone remarks that African peasants give as pertinent answers as men of their quality in England. Few of our shepherds, either rural or ecclesiastical, could excel the Bechuana in giving a better definition of holiness—earth so pure that it is next to heaven, and men so right-hearted as to feel the beauty, and know that “to enjoy is to obey.”—*London Athenæum*.

ZULUS MISSION.—Rev. H. A. Wilder, at Umwalume, among the Zulus of South Africa, has ordered a new edition of 500 copies of the beautiful illustrated Tract Primer in Zulu, which was electrotyped by the American Tract Society a few years since under the care of the Rev. Mr. Rood, then in this country. Mr. Wilder says, “This Primer is much used in our day-schools, as well as in Sunday-schools. It is also extensively used by the Wesleyan missionaries in this country.” He adds, “The past year has been one of unusual prosperity in our mission. More conversions were reported than ever before in one year. Our hearts are greatly encouraged.”

In another letter, Mr. Wilder states that good progress is made in printing the Zulu Testament, for which funds were granted by the American Bible Society. It had already reached the book of Romans; and it was expected that the entire Testament would be finished in a few months. Great care

has been taken to make the version according to the rules of the Society, accurately translated from the original Greek.

ZULU HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Mr. Tyler reports the encouraging success of one of the native missionaries of the Zulu Home Missionary Society; the favor which he has found with the chief and people of the wild region in which he is located; and the formation of a church there, with ten members, six of whom were received on profession.

CHRISTIANITY IN MADAGASCAR.—Rev. William Ellis, who has been half a century in the service of the London Missionary Society, has recently returned from a four years' sojourn in Madagascar. When he went there, there were only three small Christian congregations. Now there are seven large churches in and around the capital, and between 1,200 and 1,300 church-members; while at least 10,000 of its inhabitants, and very many in the suburbs and adjacent villages, are Christians, comprising the most respectable part of the population. The heads of the leading families remain idolaters, but their children are rapidly becoming Christians, so that the influence of idolatry will probably soon cease. Christian communities are forming in distant parts of the island that have never been visited by a missionary, through the influence of the native military officers or traders, who, having gone there, have taught the gospel to their countrymen. The actual spread of religion is much larger than the church-membership indicates, through the reluctance of the native converts to unite with the church, owing to their unusual conscientiousness and fear of making an unworthy profession.

AFRICAN BELIEFS.—Some Europeans aver that Africans and themselves are decended from Monkeys. Some Africans believe that souls at death pass into the bodies of apes. Most writers believe the blacks to be savages; nearly all blacks believe the whites to be cannibals. The nursery hobgoblin of the one is black, and the other is white. Without going further on with these unwise comparisons, we must smile at the heaps of nonsense which have been written about the negro intellect. When for greater effect we employ broken English, and use silly phrases as if translations of remarks, which ten to one were never made, we have unconsciously caricatured ourselves, and not the negroes; for it is a curious fact that Europeans almost invariably begin to speak with natives by adding the letters *e* and *o* to their words, "Givee me corno me givee you biscuito;" or "Looko, looko, me wante beero muche." Our sailors began thus, though they had never seen blacks before. It seemed an innate idea that they could thus suit English to a people who all speak a beautiful language, and have no vulgar *patois*.—*Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries.* By David and Charles Livingstone.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of February, to the 20th of March, 1866.

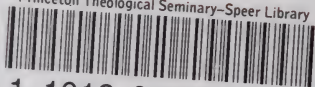
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		VERMONT.	
Portsmouth — Hon. Ichabod		By Rev. F. Butler, (\$40)	
Goodwin	\$50 00	Springfield—Several friends...	30 00

<i>Windsor</i> —Friend.....	10 00	James M. Scovil, G. W. Carpenter, ea. \$5. W. Few Smith, \$2. Mrs. Daton, \$1. Mrs. Galbraith, 25 cents. Mary S., 10 cts. Cash, \$5.50	108 85
	40 00	<i>Belvidere</i> —J. M. Sherrerd, \$10. Mrs. C. F. Kirk, Adam Searles, J. G. Shipman, Judge Depue, Dr. J. M. Paul, ea. \$5. J. T. Kern, Dr. R. Byington, Cash, ea. \$3. Gen. McAllister, Mrs. Theo Paul, P. B. Kennedy, J. B. Randolph, ea. \$2. A Sailor, Mrs. N. S. Osborn, Mrs. Dr. Byington, Geo. Ries, Rev. J. T. Field, ea. \$1. John Diesel, 50 cts....	55 50
RHODE ISLAND.		<i>Newark</i> —"South Park Ch.," F. Wolcott Jackson, Capt. Ezra Nyë, ea. \$25. Saml. P. Smith, S. C. Halsey, Ira M. Harrison, John Young and Son, John C. Beardsley, ea. \$10. Mrs. John P. Jackson, \$5.....	105 00
By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$2.)			307 35
<i>Providence</i> —Wm. Sheldon....	2 00	OHIO.	
CONNECTICUT.		<i>Cleveland</i> — Residuary Bequest, in part, of Samuel Tyler, deceased, by Messrs. Spalding and Dickman....	880 00
<i>Middletown</i> —Miss Emily A. Selden, by request of her aunt, Mrs. Sarah Spencer, before she died, \$500, and \$60 to constitute EMILY A. SELDEN and HANNAH E. SELDEN, Life Members.....	560 00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$188.)		<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous...	602 68
<i>Norwich</i> —B. W. Tompkins, W. P. Green, ea. \$25. C. Osgood, L. W. Carrol, G. Green, Gen. Wm. Williams, ea. \$10. E. O. Abbot, \$5. J. Huntington, \$3. C. Spaulding, \$2. G. P., F. J., ea. \$1.....	102 00	FOR REPOSITORY.	
<i>Norwich Town</i> —D. W. Coit...	5 00	VERMONT — <i>Bennington</i> — A. Eddy, to April 1, '66.....	25
<i>Old Lyme</i> —Mrs. E. M. Moore,	2 00	CONNECTICUT — <i>North Haven</i> —	
<i>Clinton</i> —E. A. Elliot, \$5. H. A. Elliot, G. E. Elliot, ea. \$2. C. A. Elliot, A. Hall, ea. \$1.....	11 00	S. A. Orcutt, to Jan. 1, '67,	2 25
<i>Guilford</i> —Mrs. A. G. Chittenden.....	2 00	MASSACHUSETTS— <i>Milton</i> —Wm. Davis, to Jan. 1, '67.....	5 00
<i>New London</i> —C. A. Lewis, \$20. Mrs. M. H. Lewis, \$10. Mrs. L. and daughters, \$8. Mrs. C. Chew, \$6. A. M. Frink, W. C. Crump, Mrs. N. Billings, ea. \$5. Mrs. E. E. Law, Mrs. J. Starr, ea. \$3. Mrs. S. Garrett, \$1.....	66 00	MARYLAND — <i>Baltimore</i> —Mrs. H. Patterson, to Jan. 1, '67,	1 00
	748 00	SOUTH CAROLINA— <i>Charleston</i> — Thomas Winthrop, Daniel Chadburn, Z. Payton, James Manigault, ea. \$1, to Jan. 1, '67, by Thomas Winthrop.....	4 00
NEW JERSEY.		Repository	12 50
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<i>Kingston</i> —Mrs. I. C. WILKINSON, \$30, to const. herself a L. M. Martin Cruser, \$5. G. W. Barton, \$1.....	36 00	Bequest	880 00
<i>Camden</i> —A. W. Markley, G. H. Van Gelder, B. H. Browning, ea. \$10, to const. REV. V. D. REED, D. D. a L. M. A. Browning, \$10. Thos. McKeen, P. L. Voorhees, Dr. Schenck, Henry Vanuxem, J. D. Reinboth, S. L. Stimpson, Jas. H. Stevens, Judge Carpenter, R. Bingham, Judge Woodhull,		Miscellaneous.....	602 60
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